



# FOCUS

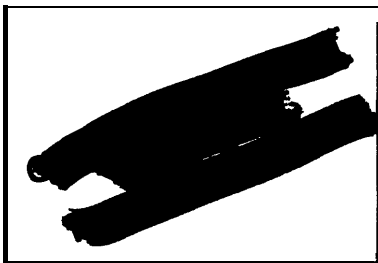
## WASTE MINIMIZATION

### Environmental Management Systems: The ISO 14000 Approach

With the expansion of trade markets into the global arena, it is vital that environmental performance become equalized so that businesses and industries can compete on a level “environmental playing field.” For this reason, the International Organization of Standardization (ISO), a non-governmental federation of representatives from 120 countries, is developing a series of voluntary environmental management standards and guidance that encourage a more equitable environmental management framework for businesses worldwide. The standards can help improve an organization’s environmental performance through a systems management approach and continuing improvement principles.

#### Need for International Environmental Standards

Many international efforts have addressed environmental problems and trade-related environmental issues that affect industries. One outcome of these efforts was the formation of an ISO technical committee to review the need for standardized environmental management systems (EMSs). Many factors fuel the need for international standards: a primary one is the competitive disadvantage that certain countries face because of inconsistencies in international environmental regulations and the enforcement of those regulations.



For example, the environmental regulatory burden on the U.S. gross national product, which has been estimated at between 3 to 8 percent, places companies at a great disadvantage as they compete against products from companies without such environmental regulatory burdens. Other driving

factors include non-tariff trade barriers such as European environmental product labeling requirements.

ISO 14000 establishes the foundation so that companies strive for improved environmental performance in order to increase their competitive advantage, not to meet regulatory mandates.

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#### ISO 14000 Series

The ISO 14000 standards currently under development address a broad range of environmental disciplines that include a basic EMS, auditing, performance evaluation, product

labeling, life cycle assessment, and product standards. All the standards except the EMS are “guidance” documents. Only one standard, the ISO 14001 EMS, is a “specification” standard that serves as the model for a firm’s environmental management system. Companies will receive certification only for the ISO 14001 EMS standard. This certification can be a self-certification process or a third-party certification.

The standards can be classified into two general categories: organizational evaluation and product evaluations. The organizational evaluations include EMS, the environmental auditing, and the environmental performance standard. The product evaluation standards include life cycle assessment, environmental labeling, and environmental aspects in product standards.

#### EMS - ISO 14001

As outlined in the ISO 14001 specification, the EMS standard presents a generic model for an environmental management system that a company must adopt. The EMS is a tool that will provide companies with a method to systematically manage their environmental activities.

The basic components of the EMS standard include (1) a policy statement (including a commitment to compliance, prevention, and continuous improvement), (2) an analysis of environmental impact and legal requirements, (3) a statement of goals/ objectives/targets and initiatives, (4) a corrective action plan, and (5) a management review system. The EMS does not establish additional environmental compliance requirements or any performance levels but provides instead the framework for a company to meet the environmental goals and

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objectives that it sets for itself. The EMS does not prescribe additional protection but environmental

provides a structure to protect the environment in a reliable and consistent manner.

**The Standards Development Process**

This series of ISO 14000 standards is being developed by the ISO Technical Committee 207. Thirty-five countries including the United States are members of this committee. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) oversees the U.S. delegation. While the ISO 14000 environmental standards are being developed as a private sector initiative, the committee and its working groups include representatives from a broad range of industrial, consulting, governmental and academic entities.

The process by which standards are developed is as follows. First, each participating country formulates a national position. Next, a working draft, a committee draft, and a draft international standard are developed in turn. Commenting and formal balloting take place along the way. The ISO 14001 Standard, expected to be completed in July 1996, will be followed by other guidance standards. All interested parties are encouraged to participate in the standard development process.

**Effects of ISO 14000 Standards on Businesses**

The ISO 14000 standards are being designed to apply to all businesses and industries, large and small, including the service industry. Businesses serving an international market either directly or indirectly will be the first to be affected. While businesses can expect European businesses to lead in requiring suppliers to be ISO 14001 certified, even the U.S. Department of Energy is planning to require certification by certain contractors by 1997. Because of its universal applicability, the ISO 14000 series has the potential for much broader acceptance and adherence than the ISO 9000 quality standards.

**Potential Benefits and Implications**

The potential benefits of the ISO 14000 standard are numerous. Above all, a company with an ISO 14000 certification will have a strong competitive advantage in the international and national market place. Environmental trade barriers will be reduced to encourage trade. An enhanced public image, demonstration of environmental commitment, and improved environmental recognition of products will accompany ISO 14001 certification. The EMS should lead to the use of more efficient and cost-saving pollution prevention projects, reductions in potential liabilities, lower insurance premiums, more favorable lending status, a shift toward more proactive and integrated environmental strategies, and greater personnel awareness and involvement in multimedia environment-related issues.

Regulatory flexibility for companies that are third-party certified is being considered by Federal and State regulatory programs. Regulatory authorities have long recognized that companies with formalized environmental management systems in place are less likely to violate environmental laws. The ISO 14001 standard is consistent with governmental policies on compliance assurance systems and is, in fact, a more detailed and comprehensive system. Pennsylvania,

Florida, and California are in the lead in pursuing regulatory flexibility pilot studies.

**To Prepare for ISO 14000 . . .**

Companies should now (1) consider signing onto or attending ANSI- or Technical Advisory Group- (TAG) sponsored conferences and seminars, (2) work with trade associations, participate in on-line information exchanges such as the Global Network for Environmental Technology, or (3) join other information providers such as Project 14000. Companies already certified under the ISO 9000 quality

standards and those with strong environmental management frameworks will be better prepared for the new standards. The success of ISO 14000 will depend on a visionary approach by businesses toward market-driven environmental performance with a new "systems"

approach to incorporating environmental aspects into all levels of operations.

The ISO 14000 series of standards and guidelines are the most comprehensive environmental management initiatives ever undertaken by the private sector. The standards are expected to be the international environmental benchmark for conducting business in the global market place for the 21st century. ISO 14000 represents a fundamental shift toward market-driven environmental management standards.

**North Carolina ISO 14000 Conference**

The Office of Waste Reduction is planning an ISO 14000 conference in early Fall. If your company is interested in pursuing special environmental projects including ISO 14000, contact the Office of Waste Reduction.

For more information . . .

ANSI - (212) 624-4900. Membership information and committee draft documents

ASTM - (215) 299-5487.

Project 14000- (203) 778-5114. Information resources, strategic reviews.

Global Environmental & Technology Foundation - [gnet@gnet.org](mailto:gnet@gnet.org). On-line information.

CEEM Information Service - (800) 745-5565.

NC Office of Waste Reduction  
(919) 715-6507 or 715-6498.

**"The ISO 14000 series of standards and guidelines are the most comprehensive environmental management initiatives ever undertaken by the private sector."**

# 1995 Governor's Awards for Excellence in Waste Reduction



On August 8, 1995, Governor Hunt presented the 1994 Governor's Award for Excellence in Waste Reduction. For 13 years, the awards program has recognized companies that demonstrate outstanding commitment to protecting the environment and public health through waste reduction and sound management strategies. Below are highlights of the Outstanding and Significant Achievement Awards winners.

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## Eagle Snacks: Outstanding Achievement - Large Business

Eagle Snacks, a subsidiary of Anheuser-Bush Companies, Inc. produces a full line of salted snack foods. A well managed environmental management program guides Eagle Snacks' successful elimination and reduction of several waste streams. Nutrient rich wastewater used to process snack foods is now applied at Nutri-Turf Farm as a fertilizer. To reduce solid waste, Eagle Snacks has reduced the film used for snack bags from five to three thinner layers while maintaining package integrity. Eagle Snacks also installed a recovery system to collect starch from potato washing operations. This starch is subsequently sold as animal feed. Eagle Snacks has reduced landfill waste by 31 percent and diverted 63 million gallons per year of process water from treatment and discharge. Annual savings total over \$160,000 in avoided landfill fees and revenues. The information contact is Anna Howell, Safety and Environmental Coordinator at (919) 795-5141.

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## Hamilton Beach/Proctor-Silex: Outstanding Achievement - Large Business

Hamilton Beach/Proctor-Silex (HB/PS) is the world's largest manufacturer of toasters and toaster ovens. HB/PS's waste reduction efforts focus on process and material modifications and recovery/reuse of solid and hazardous waste materials. HB/PS eliminated the use of 1,1,1-trichloroethane by replacing a vapor degreaser with two aqueous-based parts washers. HB/PS is also recycling the aqueous parts washer bath through an innovative membrane separation system. In the material reuse arena, HB/PS reblends phenolic resin mold scraps and buffings with virgin resin in the injection molding process. The aqueous-based cleaners eliminate annual generation of 80,000 pounds of VOCs and 2,200 gallons of hazardous waste. Net annual savings are \$95,000 from discontinued solvent purchases and disposal expenses. Reuse of phenolic resins saves the company \$250,000 in annual raw material purchases. HB/PS is also saving money in diverted landfill costs and in recycling program revenues. The information contact is Hilton Creed, General Manager, at (919) 786-6161.

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## C & R Hard Chrome and Electroless Nickel Service, Inc.: Outstanding Achievement - Small Business

C&R Hard Chrome is a small company specializing in chrome and electroless nickel plating of plastic injection molds and machined tool parts. Seeking ways to reduce the high costs of waste management and associated liabilities, the company implemented an aggressive waste reduction program. C & R installed a closed-loop emission recovery system that eliminated the need to ship the contaminated wastewater off-site, reduced the amount of chromic acid used, and significantly reduced chromium emissions. C & R installed a new state-of-the-art electroless nickel plating system that employs several pollution prevention technologies. The waste reduction programs at C&R Hard Chrome have achieved dramatic results: chromic acid consumption has been reduced by almost 90 percent, chromium air emissions by 98 percent, water consumption by 87 percent, and hazardous waste generation by 80 percent. The information contact is Cheryl Nottingham, Office Manager, at (704) 861-8831.

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## T.S. Designs: Outstanding Achievement - Small Business

T.S. Designs is a textile screen printing company that processes 4.5 million articles of clothing each year. The management's concern with the environmental effect of the facility's operations resulted in reduced pollutant discharge and community activities that promote environmental awareness. T.S. Designs switched from an aerosol platen adhesive to a non-aerosol water-based adhesive on most of the screen printing devices and, thus, substantially reduced VOC emissions. By installing solution holding tanks, T.S. Designs can now route the used screen cleaning chemicals back to the respective holding tanks for reuse. T.S. Designs also recovers the silver from the photographic processing equipment and receives revenues from its sale. The company reduced consumption of solvent-based adhesives by 91 percent and other chemical consumption by 86 percent. The total cost savings from all the waste reduction initiatives undertaken at the company amounted to \$15,000 in 1994. The information contact is Eric Henry, President, at (919) 229-6426.

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## Significant Achievement Awards and Case Studies

Significant Achievements Awards were presented to Cooper Hand Tools in Apex and Mid-East Tractor Parts in Goldsboro. The following case studies were also recognized: Corning, Inc., Wilmington; Packaging Corporation of America, Sylva; Craven County Wood Energy, New Bern; Exide Electronics, Raleigh; El. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington; and El. duPont de Nemours & Company in Kinston; Signart, Charlotte; and Trinity Industries, Rocky Mount♦

# Streamlined Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: The Universal Waste Rule

Over the last several years, EPA task forces have reviewed the definition of hazardous waste and recycling regulations. As a result of these studies, the agency has devised a streamlined management system for some hazardous waste. On May 11, 1995, EPA finalized the universal waste rule that established simplified guidelines for the accumulation and transportation of waste that otherwise would have to be managed under the hazardous waste standards. The recycling, treatment, and/or disposal of the wastes, however, are subject to the hazardous waste management regulations at the destination facility.

### Common Sense Approach

In the hope that companies and organizations will be encouraged to efficiently and effectively collect waste and divert its disposal from municipal waste facilities, the universal waste rule sets up a simplified process for the accumulation of waste. So far, batteries, pesticides, and thermostats that otherwise would be hazardous wastes are eligible for management under the universal waste program. These wastes come from a wide variety of generators in large numbers. The risk of managing them under the streamlined program is lower than for other hazardous waste. In addition, collection systems would ensure dose stewardship of the waste and increase the likelihood that it will be diverted from nonhazardous waste management systems, such as municipal landfills and storm sewers, to recycling, treatment, or disposal in compliance with hazardous waste provisions.

**A goal of the universal waste rule is to stimulate resource conservation.**

### Categories of Universal Waste Managers

The different categories of universal waste managers are similar to those for hazardous waste generators. *Handler* is a broader term than generator.

- ⇒ Small Quantity Hand/em of Universal Waste include those who generate (including contractors who take components out of service), collect, or accumulate universal waste (but do not treat/dispose) less than 5,000 kg of all types of universal waste at any one time.

- ⇒ Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (LQHUWs) include those who generate, collect, or accumulate (but do not treat/dispose) more than 5,000 kg of universal waste at any one time.

- ⇒ Transporters include those who transport universal waste off-site as well as companies that "transport their own wastes to another plant location; there are no quantity limits.

Destination Facility is one permitted to receive hazardous waste for storage, treatment, recycling, or disposal.

### Common Practices for SQHUWs and LQHUWs

- Universal waste handlers must follow specific procedures to prevent releases: (1) keep containers closed; (2) use structurally sound and compatible containers; (3) use tanks that meet the 40 CFR 265 Subpart J requirements; and (4) transport waste in closed, structurally sound, and compatible vehicles. If there is a release, it must be immediately contained and managed in compliance with 40 CFR 262;
- Waste must be identified as "Universal Waste", "Waste \_\_\_\_\_", or "Used \_\_\_\_\_". Waste can be accumulated/stored up to one year. Some inventory management or labeling system must be in place to document the storage time; and
- Waste must be shipped to another handler or a destination facility. DOT shipping procedures for hazardous materials must be followed.

### Specific Practices for SQHUWs

- No notification to the agency is required unless the SQHUW accumulates/stores more than 5,000 kg of universal waste (i.e., total amount of batteries, pesticides, thermostats) and, thus, immediately becomes a LQHUW;

Employees must be informed of proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate for the universal waste managed;

Shipping records do not have to be maintained but are recommended.

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### Specific Requirements for Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (LQHUWs)

- LQHUWs must notify the agency of the waste they are managing (i. e., batteries, pesticides and/or thermostats). If they already have an EPA ID number, they do not have to renotify.
- Employees must be thoroughly familiar with proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate for the universal waste managed;
- Shipping records (bill of lading, log, invoice, manifest, or other shipping document) must be maintained for at least three years from the date the waste left the facility.

### Specific Requirements for Transporters

- Prohibited from diluting, treating, or disposing of waste;
- Must comply with applicable DOT requirements for hazardous materials;
- May store waste for 10 days at a transfer facility;
- Must immediately contain all releases of waste, and if the resulting contamination is a hazardous waste, are subject to the hazardous waste generator regulations in 40 CFR 262; and
- May take the waste only to handler or destination facility.

### Requirements for Destination Facilities

- Subject to applicable hazardous waste management regulations in 264, 265, 266, 268, 270 and 124;
- Can only send a waste to another handler or destination facility. If a destination facility rejects a shipment, the destination facility must send the waste back to the original shipper; or if both the shipper and the destination facility agree, it can go to another destination facility;
- If hazardous waste is received that is not a universal waste, the destination facility must immediately notify the Hazardous Waste Section of the NC Division of Solid Waste Management. If a non-hazardous/non-universal waste is received, the destination facility must manage the waste in compliance with any applicable waste regulation; and
- Must maintain shipping records for at least three years from receipt of the waste. ♦

### For More Information . . .

The effective date for using the universal waste rule in North Carolina is January 1996. See the *Federal Register*, Vol. 60, No. 91, p. 25492-25551 (May 11, 1995), for the preamble and actual rule. If you have questions on the universal waste rule, please call the Hazardous Waste Section at (919) 733-2178.

**Focus: Waste Minimization** is published by the Office of Waste Reduction, the Division of Solid Waste Management, and the Division of Environmental Management of the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. It is intended to provide NC Industries and other interested parties current information concerning waste reduction and proper waste management. The information contained in this publication is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, application of this information is at the reader's own risk.

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State of North Carolina: James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Jonathan B. Howes, Secretary, DEHNR  
Gary Hunt, Director, Office of Waste Reduction  
David Williams, Manager, Industrial Pollution Prevention Program

### Comments?

If you have any comments, waste minimization case summaries, resource information, or questions for the next issue of the *FOCUS* newsletter, telephone Terry Albrecht at (919) 715-6498, FAX (919) 715-6794, e-mail [Terry\\_Albrecht@owr.ehnr.state.nc.us](mailto:Terry_Albrecht@owr.ehnr.state.nc.us), or write the N.C. Office of Waste Reduction, P.O. Box 29569, Raleigh, NC 27626-9569.

## North Carolina Office of Waste Reduction

The Office of Waste Reduction (OWR) is the lead agency in North Carolina's waste reduction efforts. Through the Commercial/Governmental Waste Reduction Section, the Industrial Pollution Prevention Section, and the Outreach and Training Section, OWR provides industries, local governments, State agencies, and citizens with non-regulatory technical assistance, education, and training on ways to eliminate, reduce, recycle, or reuse wastes before they become pollutants. These efforts address water and air quality, solid and hazardous wastes, and toxic chemicals.

# Multimedia News Update

## Air Quality News

### Air Pollution Emissions Inventory Due June 30, 1996

The Air Quality Section of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resource's (DEHNR's) Division of Environmental Management will again conduct its annual air emission inventory from selected permitted facilities. Companies that must submit the 1995 inventory were contacted by

certified mail in February, and the inventories are due June 30, 1996, from (1) facilities classified as Title V, (2) facilities that reported actual emission of greater than 100 tons of any criteria pollutant for calendar year 1994, and/or (3) facilities in the ozone and carbon monoxide attainment-maintenance counties (near the Raleigh-Durham, Triad, and Charlotte areas) that had actual annual emissions of either 25 tons of

nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) or volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These self-conducted inventories have proven to be a useful tool for companies to track and understand their air emissions. This knowledge can lead to good pollution prevention approaches and techniques. If companies have questions about this inventory, they should contact their DEHNR regional office.

## Solid Waste News

### Updated Directory of Markets : @M~E@&3SEs - Available

After source reduction, the next best alternative for managing waste is to recycle. In an effort to help North Carolina industries identify markets for their discarded materials, the NC Office of Waste Reduction has updated its *Directory of Markets for Recyclable Materials*. This guide can help industries locate recycling outlets for a wide range of solid and hazardous materials - from chemicals and construction debris to paper and plastic. If your company needs industry-specific information on the feasibility of incorporating recycled feedstock into a process, information on the recycling markets assessment, or a copy of the North Carolina *Directory of Markets for*

*Recyclable Materials*, call the Office of Waste Reduction at 919-715-6500.

### Trends in Recycling Markets

Solid waste recycling market prices continue to fluctuate. Prices of used plastic and paper have decreased from an all-time high a year ago. These decreases can be traced to full inventories at domestic mills and a general slowdown of the U.S. economy as well as a dampening of export demands. Interestingly, China had previously absorbed much of the surplus used paper and plastic on the world market, but unfavorable trade relations between China and the U.S. have curbed Chinese demand for U.S. exports. As trade relations improve, it is expected that prices for these commodities will rise again. Glass and metal, on the other hand,

have maintained more stable prices. A recent recycling markets assessment sponsored by the NC Office of Waste Reduction found that for many solid waste commodities, long-term demand appears stable, which should allow for increased recovery programs.

It is evident that recycling markets depend on industrial demand for used materials. By incorporating recycled feedstock into a process, a plant not only reinforces recycling markets but also may realize cost savings while maintaining high quality standards. Options for recycled feedstock can range from reclaimed plastic resin to recycled paper pulp to recycled cardboard boxes and pallets. The potential to utilize recycled material depends on the specific processes of each facility.

## Water Quality News

### Analysis of Chronic Toxicity Data Modified To Improve Accuracy of Pass/Fail Determination

The Division of Environmental Management (DEM) has recently generated procedure modifications that relate to the analysis of data produced by the chronic *Ceriodaphnia* whale effluent toxicity (WET) procedures. The identification of a "fail" or "pass" in these chronic toxicity tests is significantly influenced by the variability of control organism reproduction. Extremes in this

variability can produce either very sensitive or insensitive tests.

In the case of very sensitive tests, very low reproduction variability in control organisms produces test failures despite relatively small reductions in treatment organism neonate production. Conversely, in the case of very insensitive tests where control organism reproduction varies dramatically, the statistical analysis can result in a "pass" despite a reduction in reproduction of up to 50 percent for the test organism. Thus, two strategies have been

introduced to address these situations.

Under the new procedures, chronic *Ceriodaphnia* WET tests, which statistically yield a "fail" but have test organisms producing less than a 20-percent reduction of offspring as compared to the control, will be considered to have detected toxicity below the practical sensitivity criterion and, thus, be determined as a "pass." This change results from analysis of over 5,000 tests submitted to DEM. To address the problem of highly variable control

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continued from page 6 organism reproduction, DEM has introduced a test acceptability criterion of a maximum coefficient of variation (CV) for control organism reproduction of 40 percent. The CV is a common measure of variability. Any test submitted for compliance purposes, in which the CV of control	organism reproduction is greater than or equal to 40 percent, will be rejected. DEM analysis has shown that approximately 5 percent of control organisms were more variable than this criterion.  DEM believes the modifications will move the chronic toxicity testing	program in a positive direction, towards greater analytical precision and an overall goal of "corn mon sense" regulations. For more information, contact Matt Mathews of the Aquatic Toxicity Unit at (919) 733-2136.
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Hazardous Waste News

New Enforcement Policy for Fluorescent Lamp Management

The NC Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) has developed an enforcement policy for the management of spent Lights Containing Mercury (LCM). These LCMS include fluorescent lamps and high-intensity discharge lamps such as high-pressure mercury, metal halide, and high-pressure sodium. The Division has developed the policy because these lamps contain mercury and some will exhibit the toxicity characteristic of a hazardous waste. DSWM will not take enforcement action against people managing their LCMS in the manner described in the policy.

The policy outlines management standards for three categories of plants/facilities generating LCM waste. Each company/plant location is considered a separate generating source.

Option	Generate: ≥220 lbs/month (-300 to 400 lamps <sup>1</sup> )	>220 but <2,200 lbs/month (up to -3,000 to 3,500 lamps)	≥2,200 lbs/month (over -3,000 to 3,500 lamps)
Manage LCMS Under Universal Waste Rule (intact lamps sent to a recycler)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Treat LCMS On-Site in a Container/Tank <sup>2</sup> and Manage Residual Properly	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manage LCMS Under Hazardous Waste Rules	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dispose of Untested LCM in a NC Landfill With Operator Approval	Yes	No	No
Dispose of Non-hazardous LCMS in a NC Landfill	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>1</sup> 4-foot fluorescent lamp. <sup>2</sup>Special standards apply.

Incineration is not recommended as an acceptable method of managing LCM. For more information on the policy or LCM services, contact the Hazardous Waste Section at (919) 733-2178. Call the Office of Waste Reduction at (919) 715-6500 for additional information on recycling and source reduction. For EPA's Green Lights Program Hotline, call (202) 775-6650. ♦

Calendar of Events

Event	Location	Sponsor /Contact	Date
Pollution Prevention Through Environmental Management Systems - Teleconference	RTP and Western NC	Office of Waste Reduction/ NTU / (91 9)71 5-6498	April 10
National Pollution Prevention Roundtable Spring Conference	Washington, D.C	NPPR/ (202) 466-7964	April 10-12
Planning and Implementing an ISO 14001 EMS	Raleigh	NCSU Continuing and Professional Education/(91 9)51 5-8189	April 29 - May 1
Green and Profitable Printing Satellite Downlink	Pending	Small Business Ombudsman/(91 9) 733-1267 or OWR at (91 9)715-6513	May 17, 1996
Waste Wise: Solid Waste Reduction Workshop	Raleigh	EPA and Kentucky Pollution Prevention Program/Office of Waste Reduction/ (91 9)71 5-6512	May 26-29
ISO 14000: An Introduction	Raleigh	Office of Waste Reduction/ (919) 7136507	Early Fall



## Partnerships for Resources

Climate Wise is a voluntary partnership program that is helping companies cut energy costs, improve processes, reduce wastes, and realize productivity gains. Jointly sponsored by Department of Energy and the EPA, the Climate Wise program was established last year to improve technology transfer between industries to reduce greenhouse emissions and conserve energy and natural resources while improving a company's bottom line. The program connects companies with a variety of resources including Federal agencies; national

laboratories; trade associations; and State and local energy, pollution prevention, and economic development offices. Participant in this program can realize specific benefits:

### *Direct Benefits of the Climate Wise Partnership*

- Free on-site technical assistance, including energy and waste assessments,
- Free guidance on **financial assistance opportunities** for process improvements or modifications,
- Free access to technologies currently being investigated by other similar industries, and
- **Free national publicity for projects** that reduce waste generation and energy usage.

Participants are required only to list related projects that will be attempted and report on the success of those projects in terms of waste reduced, energy conserved, and money saved. Contact John Burke of the NC Office of Waste Reduction at (704) 249-1480 for further information on becoming a Climate Wise Partner.

OWR-96-04. 7,300 copies of this public document were printed on recycled paper at a cost of \$949 or \$0.13 a copy.

### **FOCUS IS ON THE NET!**

**VISIT OWR'S HOME PAGE at <http://www.owr.enhr.state.nc.us/index.htm>**



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### **FOCUS: WASTE MINIMIZATION**

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**FORWARD AND ADDRESS CORRECTION**

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